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HAVOC OF SOME MODERN BATTLES.

The numbers killed or wounded in battle, are no full index to the loss of life in war, and seldom comprise one fourth of its actual victims; but the following figures taken from *Alison's History of Europe*, will give some glimpses of the terrible reality, and show its havoc to have been heretofore greater, even than now in the Crimea.

The Bridge of Lodi. The Austrians lost 2,000 killed and wounded. The French loss was also 2,000 men.

Arcola. The Austrians lost in killed and wounded, 18,000. French loss, 15,000.

The Nile (sea fight). Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded. The French lost 5,225 men killed and wounded, besides 3,005 prisoners, and thirteen ships out of seventeen engaged in action.

The Bay of Aboukir. The Turks had 9,000 engaged; the French 8,000. The Turks lost every man of the 9,000 in killed, wounded, or prisoners.

Trebbia. During the three days that this battle continued, the French lost 12,000 men in killed and wounded; and the allies about the same number.

Regarding the campaign of 1799, the same writer observes:—"In little more than four months, the French and allied armies had lost nearly half of their collective forces, those cut off, or irrecoverably mutilated by the sword, being about 116,000 men!"

Novi. The allies lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 12,000 prisoners. The French lost 7,300 killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners.

Engers. Loss in killed and wounded on each side (the French and allies) 7,000 men.

Marengo. The Austrians lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners; the French lost 7,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners.

Hohenlinden. The Austrians lost 14,000 in killed and wounded, and the French 9,000.

Austerlitz. The allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed and wounded, or prisoners; the French lost only (!) 12,000.

Maida. One of the most remarkable battles on record. The French, out of 7,500 men engaged, had 700 killed, between 3,000 and 4,000 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners; the British lost only 44 killed, and 284 wounded.

Jena and Auerstadt. The Prussians lost about 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners. The French lost 14,000 in killed and wounded.

Eylau. In this terrific engagement the Russians lost 25,000 in killed and wounded, and the French 30,000.

Friedland. Russia lost 17,000 in killed and wounded. France 8,000.

Wagram. The Austrians and the French each lost 25,000 men in killed and wounded.

Talavera. After two days' fighting, the British lost 6,268. The French lost 8,794 men in killed and wounded.

Albuera. The French loss was 8,000; that of the allies nearly 7,000, the British alone having lost 4,300 out of 7,500 engaged. When the muster of the Bluffs was called after the battle, three privates and one drummer answered to their names.

Salamanca. The allies lost 5,200 men; the French 14,000.

Smolenski. The French loss was 17,000; that of the Russians, 10,000 men.

Borodino. "The most murderous and obstinately disputed battle on record." The French lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 50,000; the Russians losing the same number.

"The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign were not more than 35,000 men out of an army of about 500,000 men."

Lutzen. The French lost 18,000, and the allies 15,000 men.

Bautzen. The French lost 25,000, the allies 15,000.

Dresden. (Continued during two days). The allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000; the French lost between 10,000 and 12,000.

Leipsic. The battle lasted three days. Napoleon lost two marshals, twenty generals, and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The allies lost 1,790 officers, and about 40,000 men.

Vittoria. The French lost 6,000 in killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners; and the allies 5,180 killed and wounded.

Toulouse. The French lost 4,700 in killed, wounded and prisoners; the allies 4,580 men.

Paris. The allies lost 9,093 men, and the French 4,500.

Ligny. The Prussians lost 15,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; and the French 6,800.

Quatre Bras. The allies lost 5,200 men, and the French 414.

Waterloo. The total loss of the allies was 16,636 men; Napoleon's was about 40,000 men, and almost all his guns, ammunition, &c.

SKETCHES OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

It is our duty to record the most exciting event that has occurred on the surface of the globe since Moscow was in flames, and the plains of Waterloo were in convulsions. After a resolute defence of twelve months' duration, the Russians have sunk their Black Sea fleet, and have destroyed the greater part of their Sebastopol strong-hold, abandoning the dust and ashes to the allied armies of France and England. The news has been received with all the greater excitement because it was utterly unexpected.

To understand the short history of this terrible occurrence, we must go back to Wednesday week, the 5th of September. This was the day fixed upon by the allied generals for a bombardment which would prepare the way for a general assault upon the city. It was to be the last desperate effort to disconcert and defeat the foe, and preparations had been made on a scale altogether unprecedented in the annals of war. But the Russians had been no less zealous. They had prepared for defeat by erecting a bridge of rafters to communicate with the north of the harbor, and they had devised measures of defence which might have humbled the prowess of the West.

It does not appear that the cannonading of the first day's bombardment effected any result on either side; but on Thursday it was discovered, to the great joy of the besieging armies, that a fiery messenger from the French had kindled a conflagration in a Russian ship of war, and the flames spread on deck until the noble hulk was burnt to the water's edge. Next day another Russian ship shared the same fate, and so much spirit was thereby communicated along the whole of the French and British lines, as to prove that the moment had come to make an effort to capture those frowning forts that defended the south side of the city. Saturday, the 8th, was set apart for this great undertaking, and it was arranged that the assault upon the Great Redan fort should be made by the British, whilst the French endea-